

## SENTIMENT WAVERS TOWARD MRS. FLEMING.

Net Result of the First Week of  
Her Trial Estimated by  
Edgar Saltus.

Only a Clearing of the Stage for the  
Startling Scenes of a Sensa-  
tional Drama.

BOTH SIDES PROMISE REVELATIONS

Developments Expected That Will Make  
Fiction of the Wildest Sort Seem  
Tame—But Little Proof of  
Guilt is in Yet.

By Edgar Saltus.  
"May it please Your Honor, gentlemen  
of the jury." It was with two bows, the  
smile of a surgeon about to amputate, and  
these rituals, that Assistant District-At-  
torney Miller began, a week ago, the open-  
ing address in the case of the People vs.  
Mary Alice Fleming.

Summarily, the gist of the address was  
that by means of poison, administered  
through the medium of pie and chowder,  
and with the inheritance of property as an  
incentive, the defendant, on August 30,  
1895, killed her mother, Mrs. Bliss.

"There," said Mr. Miller, "is the crime,  
and there, too, is the motive. The evidence  
to be adduced will finish the picture."

Since then, aside from the usual adjourn-  
ments, the stand has been tenanted by a  
procession of witnesses, who, up to the  
hour at which this is written, have not,  
collectively, individually, in gross or in de-  
tail, shown either motive or crime. They  
have been but the stage setters, perhaps,  
ordinary machinists, preparing the boards,  
arranging the accessories, getting lumber  
out of the way for the drama which is to  
come; but of the drama itself there has  
been but rumors, the usual precursory ads,  
and press notices, nothing more.

In attempting then to relate as briefly as  
may be the incidents of the past week it  
will be convenient to consider, first, the  
testimony, second the rumors and third the  
effects of both.

On Tuesday of last week, the initial day  
of the trial, a commercial gentleman, Au-  
gustus L. Tuebner, testified that on the  
day of Mrs. Bliss's death he called at the  
flat which she occupied at No. 307 St.  
Nicholas avenue, this city, found her alone  
and ill, summoned a physician, Dr. Wil-  
liam F. Bullman, to prescribe for her, at-  
tended to the administration of the reme-  
dies then prescribed, went a second time  
for medical aid, and on his return found  
her dead.

This evidence, corroborated by Mrs. Van  
Norden, agent of the building in which  
Mrs. Bliss lived, and by the janitress, Mrs.  
Leonard, was supplemented by the evi-  
dence of Mrs. Phillips, a professional  
nurse, and completed by Dr. Bullman.

The evidence of the nurse was to the  
effect that a few minutes after Mrs. Bliss's  
death she discovered part of a meringue-  
topped lemon pie and also a pitcher con-  
taining, in a sugary substance, a sub-  
stance resembling a clam. Dr. Bullman  
testified that the deceased told him she  
eaten clam chowder, and that he had  
noted the case as acute gastritis, super-  
seded by an irritant poison.

In Wednesday of last week, the second  
day of the trial, Dr. O'Hanlon, physician  
in the Coroner, testified that he performed  
an autopsy on the body of the deceased.  
The stomach was highly inflamed and con-  
tained a dark fluid which he put in one re-  
ceptacle, and the stomach in another. The  
receptacles, respectively, were a decanter  
and a cologne bottle.

On Thursday evidence was offered to  
show that these bottles, together with a  
vessel containing vomit of the deceased  
and the pitcher and pie already mentioned,  
were received by the Coroner, a portion of  
some of them subsequently submitted for  
analysis to Dr. Walter T. Scheele, after-  
ward returned to the Coroner, and by him  
preserved.

At this point counsel for the defence  
urged that as the Coroner, Dr. Meagher,  
had since died, there could be no proof  
of the articles advanced were identical  
with those alleged to have been taken  
from Mrs. Bliss's flat. As a consequence  
of following and fourth day of the trial  
was passed in attempting to identify these  
articles, in tracing their peregrinations, and  
in offering them as exhibits. But from the  
fashion in which the prosecutors looked  
at each other you might have thought  
they agreed that, for dying when he did,  
the Coroner ought to have his ghost kicked.

So much for the testimony. Meanwhile  
into the court-room every time the door  
opened rumors entered. At first, broadly  
speaking, the sentiment toward the de-  
fendant was distinctly hostile. Episodes  
in her career that are public property,  
other episodes that are not, unfitted very  
greatly against her. During the process  
of talesman baiting, which lasted two  
weeks, it is not extravagant to say that  
the majority of those who sat by took her  
guilt for granted.

It is always insufficient to be simply in-  
nocent of a given charge. You have got to  
appear so. Mrs. Fleming did not so appear.  
And, as in the case of a poet and play-  
wright now in prison, it was assumed that  
she kept saying to herself: "I don't care a  
rap what lies are told about me; what I  
object to is the truth."

There is, however, in the world in which  
we live, and presumably in its neighbor-  
hood also, an unconquerable disposition for  
fair play. In the opening address for the  
prosecution the fact that Mrs. Fleming  
had become a mother without being a wife  
was rejected to the jury. At once her coun-  
sel objected, and into the objection he dis-  
tilled a remonstrance and a reprobation  
which found an echo in the minds of many  
that were there. Immorality, however it  
may be regarded, is not a proof of matricide.  
Mr. Brooke characterized the refusal  
as incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial.  
Had he said it was false, idle and in-  
correct he would have been less technical  
and more precise.

From that moment sentiment wavered.  
When through the court the rumor filtered  
that only circumstantial evidence would be  
adduced, sentiment veered, and when it  
was not only rumored, but felt, that much  
of that evidence might become hypothet-  
ical, the change was marked.

Public opinion is a wave that thinks.  
Before to-day's proceedings are recorded  
it may change again, and doubtless will  
confuse the process until the trial is  
done.

There will be cause for it. From both  
prosecution and defence come tales of fu-  
ture developments startling enough to  
startle a rhapsodist, sensations sufficiently  
sensational to make sensational fiction seem  
quite tame.



SOME  
CHARACTERISTIC  
ATTITUDES  
OF DR. O'SULLIVAN



ON HIS WAY TO COURT



MR. BROOK, MRS. FLEMING AND HER SISTER IN  
CONSULTATION.



GRACEFUL MR. MCINTYRE PASSING A THROG  
OF ADMIRERS ON HIS WAY TO COURT

### DRAMATIS PERSONAE IN THE TRIAL OF MRS. FLEMING.

Dr. O'Sullivan, the medico-legal expert who is having the novel experience of aiding the prosecution, and his former partner, Mr. Brooke, who represents the defence, frequently disagree. Mr. McIntyre has thus far been only a graceful representative of the State. Pretty Miss Bliss has been the constant attendant of her sister in court.

## TO SIGNAL BY SCREENS.

Admiral Bunce Will Give Orders  
by Means of a New System  
of His Own.

Naval Militia to Have Their Annual  
Training in the Vessels  
of the Fleet.

JACK TAR HAS MANY VISITORS.

The Parade on Memorial Day Revives  
Interest in Him—Columbia and  
Indiana to Drop Anchor  
on June 10.

The cruisers of Admiral Bunce's fleet  
have returned to the anchoring ground, off  
Tombkinsville, S. I., after the ceremonies  
of Memorial Day, and will remain there  
until they are joined by the Indiana and  
the Columbia. The experiments with the  
new system of signalling recently devised  
by Admiral Bunce, will begin in a few  
days.

The flagship has been provided with  
racks which extend high above the turrets  
and are located near the main military  
mast. In these racks colored screens can  
be run up and down at the will of the op-  
erator, and can be seen by all the ships of  
the fleet when they are in line of battle,  
or on an ordinary cruise. These screens  
operate much on the same principle as an  
automatic roller window shade. The col-  
ors used in daytime are red and white, and  
the Myers code is followed. At night col-  
ored lanterns are used.

The Raleigh has already received prelim-  
inary orders regarding the annual training  
cruise of the naval militia. The other  
cruisers are expecting orders every day  
from Washington, directing them to pre-  
pare for receiving the battalions of the  
various States which boast of a naval

militia. The officers are now trying to  
reconcile themselves to the belief that they  
will have to spend several weeks in direct-  
ing the training of the amateur sailors.  
The Raleigh will take on board one of the  
Southern battalions during the month of  
July.

The appearance of the marines in the  
Memorial Day parade served to stimulate  
public curiosity and interest regarding  
Admiral Bunce's fleet. The result was that  
thousands of visitors went to Tompkins-  
ville yesterday to view the cruisers.

Services were conducted on board the  
New York yesterday by Chaplain Clark,  
after the inspection of quarters by Captain  
Sly. It is now expected that the Colum-  
bia and Indiana, which are in the Norfolk  
yards, will join the fleet about June 10.  
One or two plates had to be reset, but be-  
cause of the delay in the appropriations by  
Congress it was not possible to replace  
the plates after they had been removed.

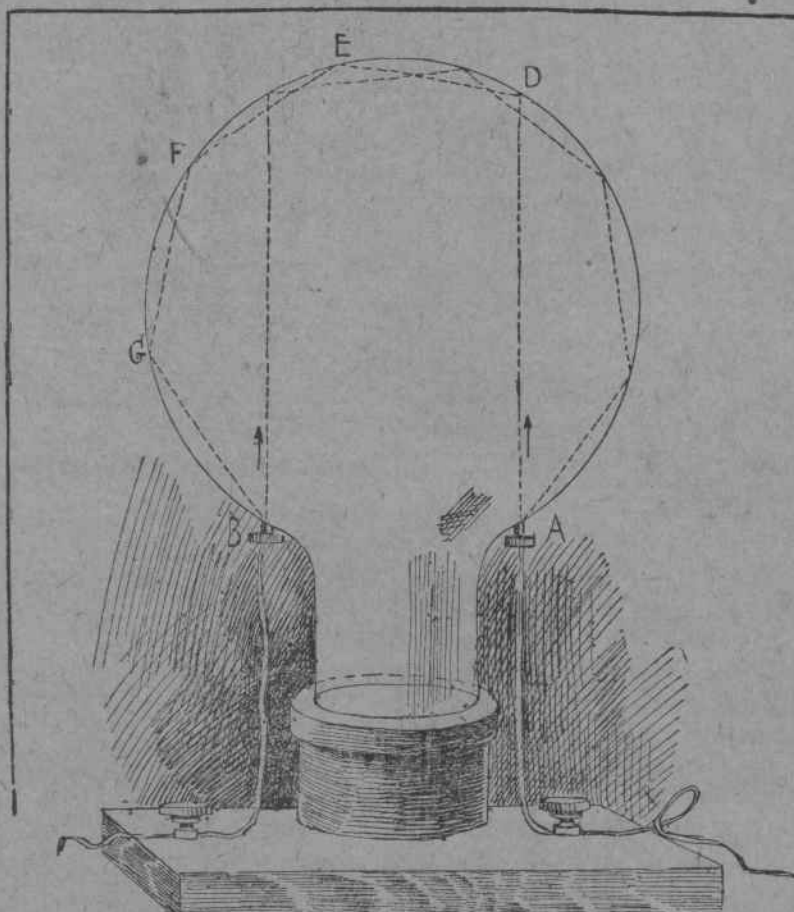
### CLUBS IGNORE RAINES LAW.

Supply Their Members with Liquor Under  
Supreme Court Justice Davy's Decision.

New York clubs took advantage of the de-  
cision of Justice Davy, of the Supreme  
Court, and sold liquors yesterday to their  
members as though the Raines law was not  
in existence. Most of them had been doing  
this, despite the dispute as to the inter-  
pretation of the law, and had trusted to  
the opinion of Corporation Counsel Scott,  
and the leniency of the police to save them  
from any conflict with the Excise Depart-  
ment. A few of the more conservative,  
however, had thought it better to be on the  
safe side, and had refused to supply liquors  
to members during the closed hours.

These were given courage by Justice  
Davy's decision, which confirms the opinion  
of Corporation Counsel Scott, who held  
that clubs which are not run exclusively  
for the sale of liquor to members may sup-  
ply members at any hour and any day, and  
are not compelled to secure a tax certifi-  
cate.

The many clubs which have been orga-  
nized recently for the purpose of evading  
the Raines law do not profit by Justice  
Davy's decision. None of these were  
ruled by the police, though detectives  
were on duty throughout the city watching  
for excise violations.



Edison's New White Light, or Fluorescent Lamp.

It is much more powerful than the incandescent lamp. It is produced by  
the introduction of electricity into a partial vacuum, within a globe com-  
posed of glass in which the crystals of a mineral called tungstate have been  
fused. Electric currents entering at the points A and B set in motion the  
molecules of air within the globe, which are driven against the tungstate-  
coated surface of the glass and deflected, as shown by the dotted lines, the  
molecules agitated at A taking the course D, E, F, G, and those agitated by  
the current entering at B taking the opposite direction. At all points where  
the tungstate is struck by the driven molecules of air white light is created.

## EDISON TELLS OF HIS NEW WHITE LIGHT.

In Plain, Simple Language the  
Mystery Is Fully Ex-  
plained.

Crystals of Tungstate or "Heavy  
Stone" in a Partial Vacuum  
Is the Secret.

LAMP ALMOST READY FOR MARKET.

Vastly More Economical Than the Incan-  
descent Electric Globes, Because  
Nothing Is Lost in Gen-  
erating Heat.

The new white light which Thomas A.  
Edison has discovered has almost reached  
perfection, so the Wizard of Orange said  
yesterday.

"I have succeeded in solving the problem  
of the light," said he. "The lamp is fin-  
ished. That is the scientific part of the  
work and solves the problem. The re-  
mainder is mechanical."

The new light, or "fluorescent lamp,"  
as Edison has named it, is somewhat sim-  
ilar to the incandescent lamp now used  
everywhere. There is a glass globe, from  
which a part of the air inside has been  
extracted. There is not so perfect a vacu-  
um as in the incandescent lamp. Unlike  
the electric lamp, the whole globe glows  
with a pure white light of marvelous illu-  
minating power.

The light comes from a metallic crystal  
known as "tungstate." It is a metal as  
heavy as gold. The Germans have given it  
the name "tungstein," which, translated  
into English, means "heavy stone." The  
illuminating property is due to a peculiar  
attribute of the tungstate crystal itself.

### WHAT PRODUCES THE LIGHT.

"The slightest rubbing of these crystals  
will make them glow," said Mr. Edison  
yesterday. "The new lamp is based on  
this property of the crystal. I have suc-  
ceeded in fusing these crystals into a glass  
globe by heating the glass until it is soft  
enough to receive the tungstate crystals,  
which it holds firmly when it cools."

"I found by experiment that I could get  
the best light by fusing the crystals on the  
inside of the globe. Two wires enter the  
globe at one end, but do not meet. By  
means of an induction current generated  
in a faradic battery, the molecules of the  
wires are thrown into motion, and the im-  
pulse thus given travels along the wires  
until it reaches the ends inserted into the  
globe. This molecular impulse is commu-  
nicated to the molecules of air within the  
globe. These air molecules are driven with  
almost inconceivable rapidity against the  
crystals of tungstate, welded into the inner  
wall of the glass. The impact causes the  
crystals to glow. The glow caused by a  
single blow of these air molecules is, of  
course, but slight, but multiplied thousands  
of times, and the blows repeated contin-  
uously at an enormously rapid rate, they  
produce the new white light."

"Every wire contains a latent electrical  
force. These lines of force run in every  
direction, but when an electrical impulse  
is imparted to the wire, although it may  
not develop into a current of electricity,  
the lines of force are all turned in one di-  
rection. They no longer run in all direc-  
tions, but are parallel to the long axis of  
the wire. The wire is then ready to re-  
ceive a current."

### LIKE A ROW OF BILLIARD BALLS.

"One molecule communicates its move-  
ments to another until the initial impulse  
given by the induced current travels along  
the entire length of the wire, and is caught  
up by the air molecules in the globe."

"This," continued Mr. Edison, "is easily  
understood if a row of billiard balls is  
used as an illustration. If the balls are  
placed in a straight line, and each ball in  
contact with its fellow, and a blow is  
struck at one end of the row, all the balls  
will remain unmoved except the ball at the  
extreme other end. This ball will be driven  
away at a considerable rate of speed. The  
force of the blow was received by the first  
ball and communicated to the next,  
and so on, until it shot the last ball away  
from the rest. This is exactly what takes  
place in the globe and produces the light."

"I was surprised, however, to find that  
with the intense white light given off by  
the tungstate there was no heat. The in-  
candescent lamp transforms 95 per cent of  
the electrical force into heat, and only 5 per  
cent is turned into light. This is a tremen-  
dous loss, from a commercial point of view.  
With my new lamp I absolutely can discover  
no heat. I could not believe it at first, and  
took the temperature with my most delicate  
instruments. I could find no appreciable  
heat. Not satisfied with this test, and con-  
cluding my instruments were at fault, I  
used other instruments, but with the same  
result. This test was repeated time and  
again, until I was compelled to believe that  
nearly the whole force used in the new  
lamp is employed in producing the light. I  
do not attempt to explain it; I only accept  
it as a fact."

### ECONOMY OF THE NEW LAMP.

"I have gained a light to produce which  
requires none of the great sacrifices of  
forces. The high amount of electricity re-  
quired in the incandescent lamp to over-  
come the tremendous loss of electrical en-  
ergy, and which is turned into heat, is not  
needed here. This means an astounding  
cheapness in lighting, and a consequent  
commercial gain. The new lamp will last as  
long as the globe lasts. There are no ex-  
pensive times to consider. I get, besides, a  
much better light."

"It is a singular fact that a two-candle  
new light lamp, according to my photometer,  
gives out the light almost twice the illu-  
minating effect that a two-candle incandescent  
lamp does. I can explain this only on the  
ground that the light is more pleasing to  
the eye than the electric light. A two-can-  
dle tungstate lamp will light a room as well  
as a sixteen-candle-power incandescent  
lamp. It is a pure white light, the whitest  
light known. The tungstate crystals make  
the globe look like ground glass. The whole  
globe glows. The curvature of the globe  
serves to intensify the light by reflecting the  
flying molecules of air from one crystal to  
another until the initial force is exhausted.  
It is thus the vibration of the air molecules  
serve to produce light. I have been experi-  
menting with a new substance, which fluo-  
resces better than tungstate, but I am  
not yet prepared to say what the substance  
is."

### Burglars Take a Bicycle.

The stationery and book store of George  
Kleinrich, No. 334 Reifort avenue, W.  
Lomburg, was entered yesterday morning  
and a bicycle and \$40 in money were stol-  
en.

## BOULEVARD LIGHTS

PALE BY COMPARISON.

Luminaries of the Coney Island  
Cycle Path Shame Their  
Feeble Rays.

Along That Bright Thoroughfare  
Wheelmen Speed at Night  
with Absolute Safety.

OTHER CITIES OUTSHINE GOTHAM.

Chicago, Paris and Many More Set  
Brilliant Examples That Greater  
New York Might Well  
Follow.

If an object lesson were required to show  
what better lights would do for the Boule-  
vard it could have been found by a trip  
down the busy Coney Island bicycle path  
last night. The air was just cool enough  
to be bracing, and Sunday wheelmen were  
out by the hundreds.

Had there been no light or had there been  
such feeble flames as there are on the  
Western Boulevard so many wheelmen rid-  
ing together could not have avoided oc-  
casional collisions, and there would prob-  
ably have been serious accidents. There  
was good light, however, and cyclists rode  
in safety. The illumination came from  
nearly electric lights between the park and  
the sea.

Before the electric lights were put in  
place the cycle path was as poorly lighted as  
the Western Boulevard is now. Brook-  
lyn officials, though the City of Churches  
has less money than New York, went ahead  
and made the improvement. It is argued  
by wheelmen that what is not too good for  
Brooklyn is certainly not too good for the  
wealthiest city in the country.

Since the better light was provided for  
the Coney Island cycle path it has been for  
more generally used. Captain McNamara,  
of the Park police, says, moreover, the light  
has changed the cycle path from a place of  
danger after night to one of perfect safety.

"Over twice as many use it at night," he  
said, "and they ride with confidence,  
whereas before they were in constant fear."

Not only is Brooklyn ahead of New York  
in the matter of lights on its pleasure  
thoroughfares, but so is Chicago, Philadel-  
phia, Boston and many other cities of the  
Old World.

Chicago's boulevards, completely encir-  
cling the city, are wide, well paved,  
adorned with parkways set with trees and  
flowers, and at night they are lighted bril-  
liantly. Among the most prominent are  
Ashland Boulevard, Douglas Boulevard,  
Drexel Boulevard, Grand Boulevard, Lake  
Shore Drive, Michigan avenue and Wash-  
ington Boulevard.

The most conspicuous development of the  
boulevard is in Paris. It has 120 miles of  
parkway in its limits, the roads varying  
in width from 100 to 300 feet, and being  
lighted brilliantly. The same is true in  
nearly all of the great cities of Europe, and  
still it is difficult to get the New York City  
Government to put eight gas lamps to the  
block on the Western Boulevard and double  
the illuminating power in each lamp.

Alleged Riots Held for Trial.  
Justice Steers in the Grant Street Police  
Court in Brooklyn yesterday held Charles  
Christensen, of No. 975 Gates avenue, and  
Edward and Albert Olsen, of No. 344 Pros-  
pect avenue for examination under \$500 bail  
for inciting a riot at Bergen Beach on Sat-  
urday.